NAME: UKEBE LATEEF GALADIMA

LEVEL: 200

DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER SCIENCE

MATRIC NUMBER: 16/SCI01/013

COURSE:PHILOSOPHY ONLINE TEST 3

Read chapter fifteen of Adeyemi J. Ademowo and Temidayo D. Oladipo Eds., *Engaging the Future in the Present: Issues in Culture and Philosophy*. Ibadan: Hope Publications, 20015, pp. 157-163.

**INSTRUCTION: SUBMIT STRICTLY ON THE LMS.**

**Provide the ANWERS ONLY WHEN ANSWERING THE QUESTION**

**DEADLINE: FRIDAY, 24 November, 2017**

1. The ability to present good arguments devoid of fallacies is important to philosophy and the production of knowledge generally. This is so for two reason. State these two reasons.

Answer. Much of our everyday intellectual endeavour has to do with providing good reasons for our views. Second reason schorlaship is generally concerned with critical assessment of arguments of others with the aim of detecting their shortcomings.

1. In common parlance, how is argument conceived?

Answer. It is conceived as heated exchange of words when people have conflicting views.

1. Every argument has a structure. What is the structure of an argument?

Answer. The structure is such that every argument will have at least a premise a conclusion and more importantly a relationship between the premise or premises and the conclusion.

1. Define the term argument.

Answer. Argument is defined as a set of propositions in which some the premise(s) provides support for the acceptance of another called conclusion

1. What is the premise meant to do to the conclusion in an argument?

Answer. The premises are intended to provide sufficient grounds for the conclusion such that the conclusion rests on the premises for justification.

1. List five conclusion indicators

Answer. Therefore, so, wherefore, thus, accordingly.

1. Mention five premise indicators

Answer. For, since, seeing that , inasmuch as, granted that.

1. The evaluation of arguments require three things. Mention them

1 identifying and showing the distinction between premise and conclusion of an argument . 2 determining whether the argument is deductive or inductive .3 assessing the kind of justification that the premises give to the conclusion.

1. What is a deductive argument?

A deductive argument is one In which the premises are claimed to provide conclusive ground for the conclusion.

1. What is an inductive argument?

An inductive argument is one that the support which the premises give to the conclusion is usually not conclusive.

1. Define the term fallacy

Fallacy is defined as error in reasoning

1. There are two types of fallacies- mention them

Formal fallacy and informal fallacy

**IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF FALLACIES COMMITTED IN THE ARGUMENTS BELOW**

1. Whatever Mr. Jade said must be discredited because he is a perpetual liar

Is an example of argument ad hominem.

1. Since the arguments of philosophers have not shown that God exists, we may conclude that there is no God

Is an example of argumentum ad ignorantiam

1. According to Wole Soyinka, malaria is caused by a virus, it must be that Bimbo who is currently down with malaria has viral infection.

Is an example of argumentum ad verencundiam

1. Have you stopped stealing from your mother’s pot?

Fallacy of complex question

1. Wale Oni and Bimbo Ola work in MTN and they are efficient people. Therefore, MTN is an efficient business organisation

Fallacy of composition.

1. The United States of America is very rich, hence, Mr. Singer who is an American is very rich.

Fallacy of division.

1. No one can doubt that the right presidential candidate is Prince Abednego since the majority of the people are in his support

Argumentum ad populum

1. Always use Close-Up toothpaste because market survey shows that more that three-quarter of the population use it

Argumentum ad populum